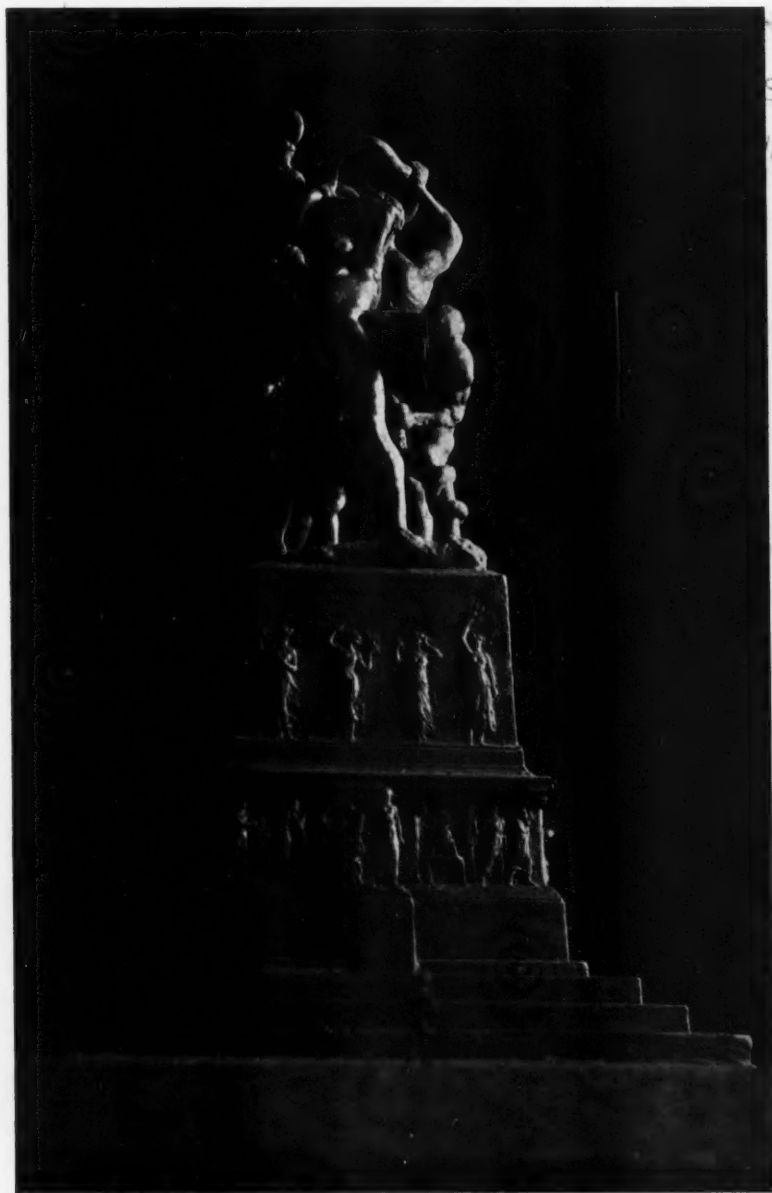


OCTOBER, 1922

The American Scandinavian Review



MONUMENT DESIGNED BY DAVID EDSTRÖM

Articles on:

Carl Von Linné
Anders de Wahl

Trygve Hammer
Danish Gardens

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NEW YORK



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BANKING PROSPERITY IN RELATION TO BUSINESS

With regard to the recent movements of deposits in commercial banks the conclusion seems plain that there has been more improvement in the cities than in the rural districts. Borrowings of country banks increased up to the end of 1920. The hardship that the period of liquidation has occasioned in agricultural communities is directly reflected by the relative borrowings of banks. In general, liquidation in city banks began earlier and moved toward completion more rapidly than in country banks.

LARGE PROFITS FOR GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY

In spite of the many obstacles encountered by the Great Northern Telegraph Company during the war and after, the big Danish concern was able to pay a dividend of 22 percent for the year 1921. There is no company in Europe considered on a more solid foundation than the Great Northern Telegraph Company.

PROBLEM OF AMERICAN SHIP SUBSIDY

According to the Bulletin of the National Bank of Commerce of New York, the need for subsidizing the American merchant marine cannot be accurately measured under present conditions. Legislative restrictions and the depression in shipping discourage ship operators from purchasing Government vessels and make it impossible to determine whether or not they can compete with foreign ships in normal times.



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which will change materially the tax exemption features of liberty bonds, suggest the wisdom of trading liberties for the bonds of municipalities and other U. S. political subdivisions.

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FINANCIAL NOTES

SWEDEN REDUCES NATIONAL DEBT

The national debt of Sweden during the month of June was reduced by 8,900,000 kronor, which made the debt stand at 1,529,900,000 kronor at the end of the first half fiscal year. At latest accounts there had been a slight increase in the note circulation.

INCOME TAX REQUIREMENTS

The leading steamship companies have notified agents that it is important to impress upon all passengers the necessity of settling their income tax obligations by filing a "return" at the office of the U. S. Internal Revenue Service, nearest their place of residence before leaving for the port of embarkation.

DENMARK SPENDS MILLIONS FOR PUBLIC WORKS

From April 1921 to April 1922, the Danish government has spent 90,000,000 kronor for public improvement work and in addition 60,000,000 kronor were loaned to municipalities in order to carry out certain works of construction so as to lessen unemployment. The sum of 50,000,000 kronor has also been distributed directly to the unemployed.

BIG LOSS FOR NORTHERN METAL WARE COMPANY

A loss of 12,000,000 kronor has been written off by the Northern Metal Ware Company of Copenhagen. The company was organized in 1914 with a capital of 2,000,000 kronor to take over the business of H. V. Christensen & Co. By gradual absorption of other companies the capital was increased to 14,000,000 kronor. The shares have been as low as 13, but recently have improved to around 20 kronor a share.

NORWEGIAN MORTGAGE BANK'S BIG LOAN

The 30,000,000 kronor offering of the Norwegian Mortgage Bank has been taken by the Norske Handelsbank. The loan is to run 60 years and is at the rate of 4½ percent. The loan is guaranteed by the Norwegian government.

INCREASED GOLD RESERVES AND INVESTMENTS

According to the Mid-Month Review of Business, published by the Irving National Bank, the upward trend of investment and the opposite tendency of commercial loans has been going on for a year and a half. On August 9 the combined Federal Reserve ratio stood at 80.4 percent, the highest point since August 31, 1917, and contrasting with 65 percent a year ago. The gold reserves of the System have been steadily rising, and have just established the new high record of \$3,071,643,000.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO. ON SWEDISH SITUATION

Brown Brothers & Co., summarizing a report of the Skandinaviska Kreditaktiebolaget of Göteborg, is of the opinion that a steady improvement has set in with regard to Sweden's industries and finances. The number of failures reported in May of this year was 438 compared with 454 in the same month of last year. Unemployment figures showed a reduction of over 20 percent as against those of some months ago.

LANDMANDSBANKEN WRITES OFF OVER FIFTY MILLIONS

Great satisfaction is expressed by the Danish press on account of the manner in which Landmandsbanken, with the aid of Nationalbanken, has adjusted its reserve fund requirements. From the surplus of 1921, amounting to 65,000,000 kroner, Landmandsbanken has written off 25,800,000 kroner, to which is added a write off of 55,375,000 kroner for 1922. In spite of its big losses, the bank retains its original capital of 100,000,000 kroner, with a reserve fund of 5,000,000 kroner, to which is added the 30,000,000 kroner loaned by Nationalbanken.

HIGH TAXATION WITHOUT PROTECTION

In the August issue of the Index, published by the New York Trust Company, there is an article dealing with the Senate tariff bill, which emphasizes that in the case of the sugar rate the American consumer will pay a tax of \$200,000,000 a year. The sugar schedule agreed upon by the Senate imposes the highest rates since the time of President Grant. The Index specifies further that another particularly unreasonable feature of the Senate bill is the tariff placed on tungsten ore. These metals are important in the manufacture of so-called "high speed" steels.

RUSSIAN GOLD STOCK BEING DEPLETED

Advises received in Stockholm are to the effect that the Soviet gold supply is ebbing fast, or may be entirely exhausted. This may be the explanation of the recent conflict between the Swedish firm of Nyqvist & Holm and the Soviet government, which caused the Swedish government to suspend delivery of a number of locomotives contracted for by Russia. Later reports, however, indicate that the differences were adjusted.

FOREIGN RAILROAD AND INDUSTRIAL ISSUES

"One of the most interesting developments of late," says the National City Bank in its August report, "has been the successful offering of foreign railroad and industrial issues, as such issues afford the means by which this country can contribute in a substantial degree to the industrial reorganization of Europe. One of the most notable of these has been the offering of \$10,000,000 twenty-year 7½ percent bonds of the Framerican Development Corporation. This corporation was organized in 1917 under the laws of New York to facilitate the business in the United States of Schneider & Co., of France."

NORWEGIAN SAVINGS BANK'S BIG GROWTH

The growth of the Norwegian Savings Bank from its beginning 100 years ago, was featured in June when Christiania financial circles joined in celebrating the centennial of this important institution. The bank started with a deficit of 118 kroner in 1822. The total deposits for 1921 were 308,272,107 kroner with a surplus of 1,660,932 kroner. On the occasion of the centennial a fund of 500,000 kroner was established to be used for cultural purposes in the city of Christiania.

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CHICAGO: State Bank of Chicago
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NEW YORK: National City Bank
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MINNEAPOLIS: First National Bank

SEATTLE: Dexter, Horton National Bank

CONTRIBUTORS TO THE OCTOBER NUMBER

DR. ELOF FÖRBERG is one of the chief authorities on Linné in Sweden. He has a large collection of Linneana in his home in Stockholm and was one of those who took the initiative in organizing the Linnean Society in 1917. As treasurer and occasionally acting secretary of this organization, he has been one of the prime movers in the effort to restore the house and garden of the great botanist to their original form.

YNGVE HEDVALL, representative of the REVIEW in Sweden, is a contributor to Swedish newspapers especially on subjects related to the theatre.

EDGAR HOLGER CAHILL is an Iclander by birth. He came to America as a boy and began his work as a writer in Canada. For the last few years he has been living in New York where he has been a contributor to various magazines, writing chiefly on art and literature. He has been very active in organizing the exhibitions of the Society of Independent Artists in New York.

ROY W. SWANSON, who appears in the REVIEW for the first time to-day, is a Minnesota writer of Swedish descent.

FELICIA ROBBINS, a graduate of the medical department of the University of Michigan and Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, is the author of numerous papers on medical and surgical subjects, and in 1916 was appointed by Dr. Thomas L. Stedman to write a review of "Fifty Years of Medical Progress" for the semi-centennial of the *Medical Record*.

ERIK ERSTAD-JÖRGENSEN is a garden architect of Copenhagen, a member of the board of directors of the Royal Danish Garden Association, and has laid out gardens for the city of Copenhagen besides for other municipalities, for expositions, and for private manors and villas. He has studied his profession in part under the garden architect, Edvard Glaesel, the designer of the park surrounding the Town Hall in Copenhagen.

"MAN TRIUMPHANT"

DAVID EDSTRÖM, the Swedish-American sculptor, whose work has often been pictured in the REVIEW, has recently completed the design for the colossal victory monument reproduced on the cover to-day. Originally conceived as a monument to Labor, it grew into the broader idea of all humanity in its struggle with evil. With a conscious though entirely original adaptation of the Laocoon motif, the artist has depicted mankind, not defeated by irresistible fate as in the old Greek sculptured group, but triumphing over his evil destiny and over the forces of evil outside him and within him. On the architectural base of the monument are sculptured reliefs picturing the progress of man's victory over the inanimate world. In the first we see the conquest of the world by manual labor; in the second, the development of science and the strength that comes with knowledge; in the third, the beautifying of life through art and the aesthetic interests; in the fourth, the spiritual conquest through religion.



CARL VON LINNÉ

FROM A PAINTING BY PER KRAFFT THE ELDER

The Swedish Linnean Society, founded five years ago to perpetuate the memory of the great botanist, has inaugurated a campaign to reproduce the old Botanical Garden which played so large a part in the life of Linné. In this famous garden, founded in 1655 by Professor Olof Rudbeck, Linné worked and studied as a young student at Uppsala, and there he gave his first public lectures on botany. There, in later years, he planted the seeds brought from all parts of the world by his "apostles," and under his guidance it became the most complete botanical garden in Europe. In the beginning of the nineteenth century a new botanical garden was laid out in Uppsala, and many of the plants in Linné's collection were moved there, while the old garden itself was allowed to become a mere pleasure park. Fortunately there are extant plans and lists, many of them from the hand of Linné himself, so that it will be possible to restore it to the original form. Through the courtesy of the University the Linnean Society has been able to acquire not only the garden but Linné's house which stood in one corner of it. This will be made into a Linné museum on the order of the Shakespeare museum in Stratford-on-Avon.

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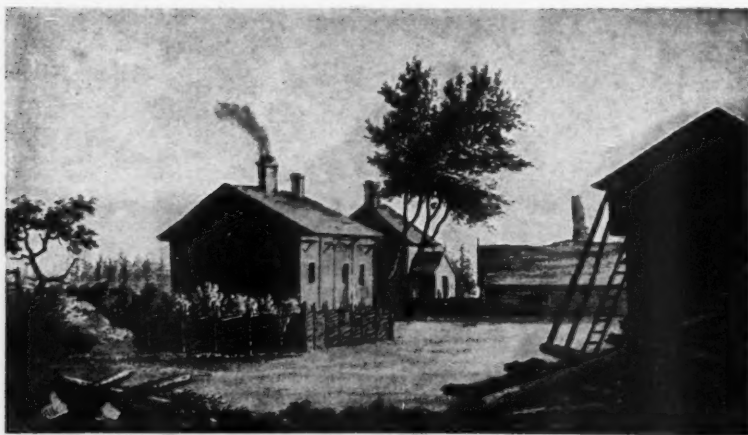
Carl Von Linné

By ELOF FÖRBERG

May 23 is a red letter day in the annals of natural science, for on that day, two hundred and fifteen years ago, was born Carl Linnaeus, known to fame as the "king of flowers." He has also been acclaimed as "the greatest systematizing genius of all ages," and his birthday has recently by common consent been chosen to commemorate the achievements of Swedish science. His work marks the beginning of an epoch. Before his time, in the so-called pre-Linnean period, conditions in the realm of natural science were absolutely chaotic. He arranged and clarified, so that his contemporaries said. "God created; Linnaeus brought order."

Carl Linnaeus first saw the light of day in a little sod-roofed vicarage, Råshult in Småland. In an autobiography published after his death he says that he was born in "the most beautiful time of spring just between leafing and flowering." Not long after Carl's birth, his father became rector of Stenbrohult, and in their new home he laid out a garden which became "one of the loveliest in the land." There Carl grew up "among the flowers, which gave him so much pleasure that the memory could never be effaced by any subsequent suffering." When the child was restless and all other means of quieting him failed, his mother could always soothe him by giving him a flower to play with. He was no more than four years old when he began to ask his father about the names of plants, and soon he asked such questions that the good rector did not know how to answer them.

Linné grew up in the latter—the disastrous—half of Charles XII's heroic saga. The king's marvelous progress from victory to victory in Poland and Russia had been followed by the terrible defeat at Poltava. The recently conquered foes of Sweden began to lift their heads again. Russians, Poles, and Danes broke in over the



RÅSHULT VICARAGE, THE BIRTHPLACE OF LINNÉ

boundaries from all directions. It is true that these calamities in the realm touched but distantly the quiet parsonage at Stenbrohult, and yet the harshness of the times set its stamp on the child's education. With many whippings his tutor taught him to read, and when at the age of seven he was sent in the company of this tutor to the school at Wexiö, the same method was continued. For five long winters Carl studied in the big hall of the school where four classes were working at the same time "so that there was a noise worse than the stormiest parish meeting or the worst pot-house." It was a nightmare of misery and confusion, Latin, catechism, glossaries, and whippings.

It was taken for granted that Carl would be a clergyman like his father. His mother's dearest hope was that some day she should hear him preach in Stenbrohult church. Carl, however, showed no inclination for theology, while he was more and more drawn to the study of natural history. Yet it was only after long deliberations and much pleading that he obtained his parents' consent to begin the study of medicine which at that time was but little respected. In this field the instruction at Wexiö was of little benefit to him, with the exception of the thorough familiarity he acquired with the Latin tongue which at that time was the common language of the whole learned world. It was characteristic of Linnaeus that he was able to infuse even into this learned language the color of his own personality. When later in life he revealed to all the world his epoch-making doctrines it was done with an art and a style that were wholly his own.

After completing the course at the *gymnasium*, Carl was matriculated in 1727 as a student at Lund University. He soon found, however, that he could not get any formal instruction in the natural sciences there. Fortunately his remarkable zeal and industry won for him the patronage of the learned Dr. Stobæus, who opened to the

young student his own library containing the works of prominent writers on medicine and botany. He made good use of this opportunity for independent study, but under such circumstances it was natural that the fame of Uppsala University should attract him, and after a visit to his home, where he obtained the consent of his parents to the change, he went in the autumn of 1728 to Uppsala.

Conditions at the University were not what Linnaeus had hoped, however. The famous Professor Rudbeck was very old, and his philological interests had more and more usurped the place of his botanical pursuits. "The professors of medicine," says Linnaeus, "lectured little or not at all. Boberg's friendship ceased when Carl's money was at an end." Unfortunately, the slender purse which Carl's parents had given him when he left was soon empty, and as he had no other sources of income, he was soon in actual want. Then, by one of those happy accidents that so often played into the life of Linnaeus, he met a man much interested in natural sciences, Dean of the Cathedral Olof Celsius, who on a visit to the Botanical Garden came upon Linnaeus and was amazed by his fund of knowledge and his intelligence. When he saw what a hard struggle the impecunious student had, he took him into his household and treated him almost like a son. Linnaeus now "had the best opportunities to perfect himself"; he tutored privately, and the following year was appointed substitute for Professor Rudbeck as public lecturer in the Botanical Garden. At these lectures the young student's unusual ability and fascinating method of presentation attracted great crowds. He was also honored by being chosen as tutor to Rudbeck's sons.

During his stay at the Rudbeck home, he often heard of a journey which Professor Rudbeck once had made to the Lapp country at Torne, and "about the marvellous phenomena and strange plants which he had found there, so that Linnaeus was fired with a desire to see these regions." From the Scientific Society in Uppsala he received a small scholarship as an aid to his trip, and then went down to his home in Småland. As a journey to Lappland was in those days considered a dangerous adventure, it was necessary for him first to obtain the consent of his parents, a consent which was not granted without many misgivings, especially on the part of his mother.

His equipment was as light as possible, "without impedimenta and just as he stood." But he was a true son of Charles XII's Sweden, and with the joyous courage of a conqueror he set out, May 22, on horseback to begin his journey of discovery to the unknown mountain region. It would be impossible within the limits of an article to recount his adventures on this trip through swamps and moors and over inaccessible alps. He was repeatedly in danger of his life, but he never under any circumstances forgot to note his observations regarding plants and animals, or the life of the Lapps. One thing

which he was the first to lay stress on was the health-giving influence of the mountain climate. After having travelled about 7,000 miles, one third of the distance on foot, he returned in November to Uppsala, where he at once began to arrange his large collections and work out his notes.

During the years immediately following, Linnaeus made several other trips, first one to Bergslagen and afterwards a longer scientific journey through the entire length of Dalecarlia, where new specimens from the three realms of nature were collected and many observations were noted regarding the life of the peasants, their hunting and fishing, etc. In the winter of 1734 Linnaeus lived at Falun in Dalecarlia. "He felt as though he had come to a new world where everybody loved him, and where he soon had a considerable practice as a physician." In local society he met Sara Elisabeth, the eighteen year old daughter of the town physician Moraeus. He "saw her, marvelled, was enraptured, and fell in love." But the proud and wealthy father would not allow the almost unknown student to marry his daughter before he had taken the degree of doctor of medicine, preferably at some foreign university. Linnaeus had even before that time had difficulties put in his way by rivals who tried to prevent him from lecturing at Uppsala because he did not have this degree. He therefore made up his mind to go to a Dutch university. Linnaeus had saved a little money, and to this was added the promise of a small sum from his host in Falun, a man named Sohlberg, who wished his son to travel in Linnaeus's care to Holland, where both were to study. Even with this addition, his funds were very small. Of greater value than his purse was the collection of manuscripts, the draughts of the scientific works which he had planned but had not been able to publish, and which he now took with him abroad.

First he visited his old home, which he found very much changed. The mother was dead, the father prematurely aged. It was a grief to the latter that he could not give his dear Carl an addition to his resources. But Carl was full of courage. God had helped him wonderfully so far. Why should not God help again?

So the two young travellers set out for Lübeck and Hamburg. In the latter city Linnaeus narrowly escaped disaster. In one of the collections he visited there was exhibited a "hydra," a gigantic snake with two feet and seven heads. Linnaeus proved that the wonderful animal—"one of the world's wonders"—was a fake and thus drew upon himself the wrath of the powerful owner who had meant to sell it for a large sum. Linnaeus followed the advice of his friends and escaped by flight. After a stormy voyage he arrived at Amsterdam and went to Harderwijk, where he registered at the University. After passing the prescribed examinations, he was given the degree of doctor of medicine.

The purpose of his journey was thus happily attained, but "now Linnaeus's money is all gone, . . . and Linnaeus will therefore have to go back with Claes Sohlberg, for he will not apply to his father-in-law whose temper he well knows." Lately arrived as he was in a strange land, Linnaeus was in a predicament that was anything but pleasant. But this time, too, he was destined to be helped in a wonderful way. His attractive personality instantly won all who came in contact with him, while his mental gifts drew friends and admirers to him wherever he went. Thanks to these qualities, he soon formed intimate friendships with one after another of Holland's leading scientists, among others their Nestor, the famous physician Boerhaave, before whom even the mighty Czar of Russia had waited for an audience. This acquaintance was of the greatest importance in the career of Linnaeus, for Boerhaave persuaded a wealthy banker, George Clifford, who on his estate Hartekamp had splendid botanical and zoological gardens, to make Linnaeus the curator of all his collections. "So Linnaeus remains with Clifford," he writes, "where he lives like a prince and is waited on by cook and lackeys, has the greatest garden under his inspection, is allowed to order all the plants that are lacking in the garden and all the books that are wanting in the library. And now Linnaeus also had the opportunity to work on his botany with all the material that he could desire at hand." Now he was enabled to have printed not only the works he had planned in Uppsala but a number of new ones. The first to appear was *Systema naturae*, in which he presented his new system in the three realms of nature, a work which in his own lifetime appeared in sixteen editions. Then one book followed upon another. In the brief period of two and a half years he had published, besides shorter essays, no less than fourteen works, almost all of epoch-making importance in the field of botany—an achievement which hardly has a parallel in the entire realm of science.

At the expense of Mr. Clifford, Linnaeus went to England, where he met some of the greatest men in the world of natural sciences. Some of these, among them Dillenius, were suspicious of Linnaeus and his new doctrines, rumors of which had reached them; but through the lucid presentation of Linnaeus they were turned into his admirers and devoted friends. They would hardly let him go when the time came for him to return to Hartekamp. A number of flattering offers were made him, but he refused them all. His longing for the bride at Falun and his love for the mother country drew him and made him decide to go home. After a short visit to Paris, where he won new friends and new distinctions, he turned his face toward the homeland. He had left it as a promising but nevertheless rather obscure student; he came back as the master acclaimed by the greatest scholars of the world.

The first journey of Linnaeus was to Stenbrohult, where his father



HAMMARBY IN UPPLAND, LINNÉ'S SUMMER HOME

received with great joy all the books which the son had published in Holland. Then he hurried to Falun to the bride who had been waiting for him four years. Her father advised Linnaeus to begin practising as a physician in the capital. He followed the advice, but "Stockholm received Linnaeus as a stranger. . . . Since he was quite unknown, no one would entrust his precious life, or indeed the life of his dog, to the hands of an untried doctor. If Linnaeus had not been in love he would certainly have gone abroad again and quitted Sweden." Nevertheless, his Småland enterprise and confidence in his luck stood him in good stead once more: before half a year had passed, he had the largest practice in the city and could count the queen among his patients; he was made physician to the Admiralty, and the newly organized Academy of Sciences elected him as its first president. Now Linnaeus could marry his Sara Elisabeth and found his own home.

Neither the honors that came to him nor his work as a physician could for any length of time satisfy Linnaeus. His inclination was again drawn to his favorite study, that of botany, and he applied for a professorship in this subject at Uppsala. "Every possible kind of subterfuge was used in Uppsala so that Linnaeus should not get the professorship." It was not before 1741 that he reached the goal toward which he had worked for so many years. His first care was now to restore, or rather to lay out anew, the Botanical Garden which had been allowed to grow wild. Through the efforts of Linnaeus it soon became a centre for the botanical research of the whole world.

To attend his lectures people streamed from all parts of Europe and even from America. As one of his best pupils Linnaeus mentions the American, Dr. Adam Kuhn, who afterwards became professor in Philadelphia. There was also a Miss Colden, daughter of the governor of New York, Cadwalader Colden, who studied under Linnaeus. It was not only the novelty of the matter presented which attracted students, but also the fascinating and lucid quality of his style which was always adapted to the subject, sometimes spiced with humor, sometimes rising to the level of a poetic hymn to the Creator.

Lack of space makes it impossible even to mention what he achieved in the various fields of natural science. In all the realms of nature his hand brought order and plan. With the eye of thought he pierced the most hidden secrets of nature. More than a century before Pasteur he expressed his conviction that infectious diseases were transmitted by minute organisms which at that time it was not possible to see. He gave names to all known plants and animals, so that he has been called "The new Adam."

Books could be written only about his journeys within the boundaries of his own country. He describes all Sweden from the Norrland mountains, where he lived in the huts of the Lapps, to the palaces of Skåne surrounded by stately parks and imbedded in beech woods. He tells about nature and about people, their customs, their ancient belief in wraiths and fortune-tellers, their household remedies and superstitions—all in a style as fresh and bubbling as spring water. But his explorations did not end with Sweden. Linnaeus—or von Linné, as he was called after he was ennobled—sent his disciples to distant lands: to Palestine and Arabia, to Africa and East India. One of his most distinguished "apostles," as he jestingly called them, Pehr Kalm, landed in the autumn of 1748 on the shores of the Delaware in the Swedish colony, travelled and investigated the natural history of North America for a period of three years, and sent home to Linné collections of all kinds to be classified.

Linné describes his own appearance as follows: "Linnaeus was neither large nor small, lean, brown-eyed, sprightly, impulsive, walked fast, did everything promptly, could not bear slow people, was sensitive, easily moved, worked without ceasing and could not spare himself."

All his life he had worked more than his strength—more than anybody's strength—could bear, and the constant strain told on him. He fell ill, and it looked as though his illness would be fatal. Then a man who had been his antagonist from the time of his youth, Dr. Nils Rosén, entered his sick-room and by his care and skill saved the patient's life. When Linné awoke from his long unconsciousness, he recognized his former opponent, and there at his sick-bed a friendship was formed which lasted until death parted them. Linné never re-

gained his former strength and health, however. He wished to resign from his professorship, but by the desire of the king he was asked to remain "for the honor of the Academy." He suffered a stroke of paralysis, and laid his weary head to rest January 10, 1778. With him a star of the first magnitude on the scientific firmament was extinguished.

Generations have passed since then, but the seed he scattered is still growing, and the laws he wrote will continue in force as long as there is a plant or an animal left to classify. The guiding principle of his life was expressed in the motto: *Tantus amor florum*: "How great was his love for flowers!"

Anders De Wahl

By YNGVE HEDVALL

Anders De Wahl—the name suggests a whole chapter in the history of the modern stage in Sweden. For De Wahl was one of the actors who, at the opening of the present century, forced Swedish theatrical art into a flowering period as brilliant as it was brief. It was a time which gained lustre from the fact that it coincided with the most productive period of our greatest dramatic writer, August Strindberg. Since then the Swedish stage has not always been able to maintain this height—though we have never lacked excellent if sporadic offerings—but the lessening glory has certainly in no way been attributable to Anders De Wahl. He is as enthusiastic, as fiery, and as prodigal with his gifts as he has always been, and even the fact that he has passed the half century mark in his own life seems in no way to detract from the youthful glamour of his acting.

De Wahl's scenic talent grew naturally out of his environment. His father was a gifted musician who played at the theatres. His mother was an unusually charming and popular singer and actress. His own artistic bent has found many expressions. He writes verses and short plays; he paints; he is an interested floriculturist and a connoisseur of antiques.

After finishing as a young man the course in the training-school at the Royal Dramatic Theatre, he travelled for a few years with some of the best theatrical troupes of the country. Since 1896, however, he has been identified with the stage of the capital, first playing at the most important houses of the theatre king, Ranft, and afterwards at the

royal theatres, whose most versatile and distinguished male actor he is. He has played and still plays chiefly in the rôle of the lover and hero. He has interpreted many of the leading characters in Strindberg's historical dramas. His virile Northern Hamlet, his fresh young Henry in *Henry IV*, his Creon in Sophocles' *Antigone*, and his Everyman in Hofmannsthal's passion play belong to his repertoire as well as Karl Hinke in the commonplace but popular German play *Alt Heidelberg* or his humorous characters as in Holberg's *Erasmus Montanus*, or Captain Bluntschi in Shaw's *Arms and the Man*. In the latter and similar rôles he has won some of his greatest triumphs from a popular viewpoint though they may not be the most important artistically. The truth is that De Wahl is nothing if not individualistic and temperamental. He infuses his own fiery spirit into everything he does and often gives far more than the part actually contains—more sometimes than the dramatic framework of the play can bear. Critics have occasionally found fault with him for a certain lack of harmony and a failure to lose himself humbly in the creation of the poet as demanded by a more disciplined scenic art; but on the other hand De Wahl's flaming enthusiasm finds the more response in kindred hearts. In our age, which is so lacking in temperament and prodigality, it is a joy to find some one who is not afraid to give lavishly without stint or measure.

A very important phase of De Wahl's work has been to interpret the treasures of Swedish lyric poetry in wide circles. He is a reader of rank, and has arranged poetry evenings throughout the country, at which he has resurrected forgotten Swedish classics or introduced yet unknown young poets by means of his programmes.



ANDERS DE WAHL, THE SWEDISH ACTOR WHO HAS JUST BEEN VISITING AMERICA



TERRA COTTA MODEL FOR DECORATION IN FAIENCE

Trygve Hammer

By EDGAR HOLGER CAHILL

It is difficult to write about sculpture. It is the old problem of representing one art with another, like singing a statue, or carving a poem. And yet it is possible that there is such a thing as carving a poem. I believe that Trygve Hammer has carved a great many. "Go and look at those carven poems of Hammer's," is what I should like to say to the readers of the *REVIEW*. Since it is probable that many of them will not be able to do that, I may be pardoned for attempting to reduce these poems in wood and stone and marble to the meaner dimensions of everyday prose.

Trygve Hammer was born in Arendal, a small seafaring town in southern Norway. At seventeen he went to Christiania to study at the Royal Arts and Trades School. He spent three years there. At the end of his second year in the school his father met reverses in business and he worked his way through the third year. Then followed a period of work and study and travel on the Continent, principally in Germany, happy years of a student's vagabondage, when vivid impressions of art and life are stored up in the memory. The restless, roving spirit, which lives in so many of the sons of Norway, was strong



CARVED PANEL FOR DINING-ROOM

in Hammer and drove him on to wider and wider travels. When he had had his fill of the Continent he decided to go to America, that fabulous land of the West, where smiling Fortune waits to receive European artists.

When Hammer came to this country from Norway in 1904, he was an obscure young art student whose efforts in sculpture had not gone beyond a little modelling in clay. He had started out to be a decorative painter, and made that art his major study in the school in Christiania. But sculpture called to him, even in those early days, and he took some work in modelling under the sculptor, Matthias Skeibrok. And sculpture continued to call him. Though he worked as a house painter, and as a decorator of church and theatre interiors, when he first came to New York, his avocation was wood carving, modelling, and metal work. He built himself a little workshop in his home, where he spent his leisure hours releasing from wood and metal those rugged yet subtle designs which first made him known among the architects and sculptors of the metropolis.

Hammer, it seems to me, has always had the true sculptor's passion, the desire to realize an object in three dimensions through all its profiles, instead of representing its bulk on a flat surface. He has



CARVED DOORHEAD

always been the sculptor, though circumstances have forced upon him the rôle of the decorative painter.

During those early workaday years in New York, Hammer found time to study sculpture at the school of the Beaux Arts Architects with Solon Borglum and at the National Academy School with MacNeil and Calder. His real teachers, however, were the carvers and sculptors of the Gothic period in the North, in France, and in Germany. It was here that he found his true inspiration, in the works of the great, anonymous artists who decorated those miracles of medieval genius, the Gothic cathedrals. One sees in Hammer's later work the disciplined spontaneity that characterizes the best Gothic sculpture.

His early work, done mostly in clay and plaster, is realistic. The busts of Björnson and Herman Bang and the Old Man's Portrait belong to that period. This is very interesting work, full of life and character, and of great emotional expressiveness. But it does not reach the heights of his later work, Portrait of a Lady, for instance, or Girl's Head in Limestone, The Hawk, and others. These pieces have all the vitality and character and emotional power of the earlier work. But they are quieter, more restrained. The jagged edges of actuality have disappeared. An abstract quality has been achieved through an extremely interesting conventional treatment.

The problem of conventional treatment is always a difficult one in any art. There is the artificial convention, the convention imposed from without, which bears no relation to the problems of the art. There is the convention resulting from the shallow fashions of the time, or based on the habits and mannerisms, and the faults even of some popular master. And there is the convention based on an understanding of, and obedience to, the conditions and limitations of the art, the possibilities of the material, and the nature of the problem in hand. Sculpture at its best is necessarily an abstract art. It rests on a series of generalized conceptions, a sort of plastic mathematics which establishes the balance and relation of its volumes. In this it is like music. Sculpture and music, the most expressive of the arts, are perhaps the most mathematical.

The development of Hammer's later style came in response to the specific



WOMAN'S PORTRAIT IN LIMESTONE



PORTRAIT OF A LADY

and eternal problems of his art. He did not begin to develop this style until he first exhibited with the Society of Independent Artists in 1917. Previous to that time none of his works had been carried out in stone or marble. When he exhibited his clay and plaster models, and criticized them in comparison with the work of others, he decided that he must work in the harder materials. And when he began carrying out his clay and plaster models in marble and stone, like a true sculptor, he at once began to discover what he could and what he could not, achieve

within the possibilities and limitations of these materials. The past five years have seen a remarkable development in Hammer's work. Each year has brought finer work and a happier solution of the sculptor's problems. One does not feel that Hammer imposes his conventions from without, but that he tries to discover within each object the principles of order which best express it, and he encloses it within the ordered rhythm which establishes the harmony of its lines and masses.

Though Hammer's work will find its niche, and a great one, I believe, in the pantheon of American sculpture, he is a true son of the North. There is something of the brooding thoughtfulness of the North in all his things. They are full of a sustained vitality held in the leash of unbroken reserve. His later work has been called Egyptian because of its chaste severity. But there is a severity of the North as well. One finds it in the old Norse wood carvers and sculptors. One finds it in Norse literature, in the old chroniclers, and certainly



HEAD OF AN OLD MAN

in Ibsen. Egypt is bound by the severe lines of her tombs and her pyramids; Norway is bound by the severe lines of her eternal mountains. The lines of Norway's mountains must have etched themselves deep into Hammer's nature in his boyhood days. Their noble sternness guides his hand and eye as he releases from hard, recalcitrant material those poems in stone and wood and marble that whisper to us of the deepest and most austere, as well as of the most delicate and evanescent dreams of the human spirit.



DECORATION FOR STUCCO WALL
CARVED IN CYPRESS

Young in Soul

By ROY W. SWANSON

Karl-August Akerbrand had to stop at the end of the first furrow and rest! He was so tired that it astonished him, and he sat down between the plough handles to think about it. He took off his battered Stetson and wiped his moist, red forehead.

"You are getting more and more forehead with every passing year," said he to himself. "Yes, you are getting old, Karl-August, you are getting old."

It was a glorious Minnesota April day. The earth fairly exuded spring. The single new-turned furrow filled the air with a rich, clean smell; fat grubs and worms squirmed in the sudden warmth of the sun, the air throbbed with robin notes; puffy, moveless clouds piled up on the horizon everywhere, the sky was never bluer.

"*Fy!* but it is annoying to be old when the year is so young," said Karl-August again to himself.

He sighed, wiped his running eye, and brought out his snuff-box. It was a little, oval one of birch bark, decorated oddly with mingled Chippewa and Scandinavian symbols. He rapped it smartly with his knuckles, pulled the tiny thong on the cover, and took a pinch. Sitting there, between the plough handles, elbows on knees, he snuffed noisily and gratefully and dusted the stray grains carefully out of his beard.

He always fell to thinking when he snuffed.

"Have you marked how old you are this spring, Karl-August? You are one and sixty years of age, man! Three score years and one! But, then, what difference does it make how old a man is in years, be he but young in soul!" He slapped his thigh, it was such a good point. . . .

Then suddenly he began to think how few springs there were left for him to see.

"Hmn, that's so! You haven't very many more, Karl-August," and he gazed hungrily about him as if he would get his fill.

Then he reflected on the springs he had seen; forty-one here in America and twenty in the old country. It was strange how vividly he could remember his springs in the homeland just now. There were forty-one teeming, fruitful, epochal springs between him and his childhood. Forty-one years of the American heyday had he seen, and yet—

"O, to be in Småland now that spring is here!"

As soon as he said that he felt a pang of homesickness, the first in years. It surprised him. He tried to shrug it off.

"Why, this is your home, Karl-August. You should not be homesick. You—you have no right to be!"

But the thoughts of the Småland springs were most persistent. Almost against his will he was saying, "Everything is green in Småland now, the softest green. The white and yellow lilies lie open on Liljeby Canal. And the heaths! The heaths are as red as the Red Sea must be, for the heather is blooming now!"

He kept the picture of the heaths before him a long time, because on the edge of the heaths he saw a tiny torp with pear trees all around it. His mother lived there. She could not have so very many springs left.

"But still," he mused, "the smell of the heather surely keeps her young in soul. If I could only see her once again! But that is impossible, of course. . . . It is harder to part the second time, they say!"

There! That was the reason Karl-August Akerbrand, the richest farmer in the whole county, never visited the land of his birth. That was why he never joined those jolly tourist parties that each year made a pilgrimage to attend the great midsummer fêtes. The realization had grown upon him these last few years and he had learned to

accept it. Then, too, these last few years had been crowded with war and things, and that had helped take his mind off it.

"You have money enough to cross the ocean a thousand times first class and yet you cannot go home to see your mother in the spring!" He sighed and picked up a clod of the new-turned earth and crumbled it in his hands. It was rich and fat and fertile. He had made it so. It was his masterpiece.

"If it was not for this I would have seen my mother long ago, when we were both young!"

He remembered how in the early days he was always on the point of returning for a visit. How gleefully he used to plan! What a dramatic home-coming that first one was to have been!—after the land was "proved up" and the first papers taken out. He was going to come home in fine American clothes and strew money along the streets of Liljeby and kiss all the girls and talk big. Then he met Mary, his Yankee wife. It was a peculiar romance. He forgot all about his dramatic home-coming in the stress of courtship. They had met at the Fourth of July picnic in 1881. He first saw her in a noisy group of young people dancing "So Weave We the Broadcloth." He marked how light she was on her feet and how beautifully she sang the accompanying melody of the folk-dance. She must be a newcomer, he thought. After the dancing, when everybody was eating cold pork sandwiches and drinking lemonade, he approached her and asked, "How long have you been in this country? From which province do you come?" She only stared and blushed and turned, helpless and giggling, to the others. How they laughed at him! For beyond a folk-song or two and such stock phrases as "Good day" and "Hold your chaps," Mary Kimball knew not a word of Swedish! Well, she became a good wife. She made heavenly coffee-cake and kringles and she sang her babies to sleep with "Row, row to the fishing grounds." So the visit home was put off, and put off, until finally it was entirely out of the question. In the days that followed Karl-August Akerbrand was busy building the empire; Grover Cleveland . . . The McKinley Tariff . . . The Grange . . . The Panic of '93 . . . Free Silver . . . Sixteen-to-One . . . "You shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold." . . . Remember the Maine! . . . More acres, larger herds, bigger crops, better roads. Before he knew it he was rich and "an early settler." The children had now all flown the nest; Abraham Lincoln had a parish down in Nebraska, Selma had married and lived in the next county, Karin taught school, and Ingeborg was training to be a nurse.

"And so it goes," philosophized Karl-August. "Yes, now, if ever, would be the time to go, I suppose. But—" he shook his head sadly.

It was warm and earthy and comfortable there in the sun. He

pulled his hat far over his eyes so that the glare would not set him to sneezing, and picked up another clod of the black dirt to crumble.

"Now just suppose I were to go home this spring. Just suppose. . . . Just suppose. . . . What would it be like, what would I do? . . . I arrive, let us say. I see myself tossing the postilion a gold piece, and am amused at the way his eyes stick out. I enter the doorway of the little cottage where I was born and see my mother sitting by the open window. She is enjoying the heather-scented breezes from the heaths. Her Postil is lying open on her lap. At first she is surprised and a bit frightened, perhaps, to find such a great lord in her tiny house. Then I announce who I am, saying, 'Before you stands Karl-August, your eldest son, who has been away to America for so many years!' Then she says, 'Can it be possible that this is my little Karl-August?'

"'No, my dearest mother,' I say grandly, 'but it is your *big* Karl-August, the American!'

"Mother laughs then and is quite herself again. She claps her hands and jumps up and down, for she is such a girlish young mother still. She hurries about making the coffee. Ah, the inevitable coffee! But first she sets me before the fire and gives me my old father's pipe to smoke. While I am smoking and she is brewing the coffee, we talk about everything under the sun. There is much to be talked about after forty-one years. How did Uncle Mons die and what became of the torp? When did the government drain the marsh and where could the trolls have gone to afterwards? For how many years now had the chasuble been omitted from the High Mass, and did the old folks object? Is the young Pastor Malmquist as good a shepherd as his father was before him? I ask especially about my school comrades, how they have lived and how they have died. We sit over our coffee. I sip critically and praise the cup. 'This is verily the best cup of coffee I have drunk since I was here last, mother.'

"She says, 'Oh, pt-s, no! America has good coffee, surely. America has the best of everything, I well know. Your American wife brews a better cup than this, I hope.'

"I laugh and pat her hand and insist that her coffee is nectar. She insists it is not, and thus we quarrel happily for all the world as though I had come all these many miles to court her. After a while she says, 'You are much changed, my little Karl, and yet you are the same, somehow.'

"Then I say, 'What do you mean, mother? I do not understand.' But, of course, I know perfectly well what she means.

"She says, then, much as I expect, 'You are sixty-one years of age, but still you are not old exactly.'

"'That is because I am young in soul, mother!' I answer triumphantly.

"'Oh, to be sure!' she cries. 'I am certainly glad for that. I was so afraid you might be old both in body and soul. I have always dreaded that. After the years went by, I even dreaded the thought of your coming home again because you would not be my little Karl-August any more. When I gave up hope of ever seeing you again in this world it was easy to console myself with the thought that although there is a man in far-off America who is my son, yet he is not my little Karl-August. 'He is old and changed in body and he is old and changed in soul, that man!' I kept telling myself, so it wouldn't make so much difference whether I saw him again or not. 'It will be easier for me not to.' That is the way I talked. It is not so much the body, it is the soul. Souls that grow old are hard to recognize and harder to welcome. It is a great sorrow for a mother not to have the soul of her boy when he returns. It is as though he did not come back at all. But you, my little Karl, have come back young in soul! Do you know, it is as if you had been away only for a few minutes; down to the washing-pier to sail your paper boats, or out on the moors to pick red whortleberries, or over to the old pastor's to read your catechism. It has been forty-one minutes and not forty-one years!'

"'Yes,' I say, 'it is good to be young in soul. It makes it easier to return and easier to part again than if I had been old all the way through.'

"We are deeply affected, the Spirit moves to pray, and we fall on our knees and thank the Lord God for letting a man be young in soul."

Karl-August Akerbrand wiped his running eye and the other one, too. He snapped shut his snuffbox, slapped his leg, and let out an emphatic little quirk of a whistle. "You are off to Småland, Karl-August," said he.

He set about unhitching the horses from the plough.

"The farm I shall rent out for a year. And as for you," he addressed the plough, "I leave you in the furrow till I come back." Karl-August, like most people when they make the big decision of their lives, wanted to get all the drama possible out of the situation.

He took up the reins and said "hee-hoopla" to the horses. They only turned their heads wonderingly towards him and flicked their ears.

"So-ho, you are quite right; I am still in America. Well, then, my beauties, *gid-dap!*"

He chuckled as he walked along behind the team. "I have not said hee-hoopla to a horse in forty-one years, but I shall again this spring, tra-la, O, I shall again this spring, fa-la. . . ."

As he let down the bars he thought of how surprised the whole county would be to hear that Karl-August Akerbrand is going to pay a visit to the old country at last.

"Let me see. . . . First we shall have a great party with dancing

and ice cream. I shall stand on the front porch and shake hands with everybody. Of course, I shall be loaded down with countless messages for everybody's relatives in Sweden from Malmö to Haparanda. That is to be expected, naturally. My picture will be in the paper. I may even be briefly mentioned in the Minneapolis Sunday papers as being one of the tourists who are leaving for Europe this spring."

He walked down the road singing at the top of his voice,

*"So weave we the broadcloth,
So strick we together,
Lift the heddle,
Drop the heddle,
And let the shuttle fly through!"*

When he came to the mail-box he halted, for the little red flag was up.

"H-mn," he reflected as he took out the contents, "I suppose it would be of no use to order my mail forwarded. I shall be gallyvanting up and down the whole Scandinavian peninsula with mother. It is going to be a hard job to locate Herr Karl-August Akerbrand of America when he gets going."

He shuffled through the stack of tractor catalogues, agricultural journals, and Swedish-American newspapers, holding them out on a level with his thigh and peering at them far-sightedly.

"Yes-siree, when a son comes home to his mother, and when he is young in soul—"

He stopped. There, between the folds of a newspaper was a square, black-bordered envelope. It had some Swedish postmarks on the corner. Puzzled, he opened it. The handwriting was strange and he wondered from whom it could be. He glanced at the end first. "The Lord God will upbear you under this overwhelming sorrow. Zacharias Malmquist, pastor." Tremblingly he turned back to the beginning.

Karl-August ploughed as long as there was light that day. He was very tired, but he allowed himself no rest.

"Here you shall toil and slave to the end of your days, for you are an old man, Karl-August, old all the way through."

The Advance of American Medicine

By FELICIA ROBBINS

ELEVENTH IN A SERIES OF ARTICLES ON AMERICAN TENDENCIES

Before reviewing in detail the tendencies of American Medicine in the last ten years, the fact should be emphasized that the evolution of medicine in general in the last half century has been marked by more striking advances than medical progress has registered in the combined scrolls of its earlier history. The last forward step, by far the longest, has carried modern medicine very far towards its goal—recognition of the underlying causes of human suffering and its consequent abolition. Judging from what has already been accomplished, the conclusion seems justified that startling possibilities may be realized within the space of the next few decades. A glimpse into the wonderland of the future is afforded to a certain extent by a review of medical tendencies during the last ten years, a decade which may be fittingly described as an epoch-making period in medical history.

Tendencies in medicine are usually surmised as coming from within the profession, but, like reforms in politics, they are governed essentially by external factors. Hygiene and sanitation are recent additions to the domain of medicine, with the result that there is now a more general diffusion of knowledge as to how to live and remain well, including the proper care of the body, the selection of nourishing food, sufficient exercise, suitable sanitary environment, a clean water supply, protective devices against infection and accidents. The health of communities as well as individuals is now preserved and improved by a better education of the people. Much progress has been made in the spreading of information as to the care of the unborn, the conservation of infant life, and child welfare in general.

The prophylactic tendency of modern American medicine is illustrated by the fact that the United States to-day is expending four billion dollars annually for the prevention of diseases which are primarily the result of ignorance, laziness, or superstition. Within the recent past South America has been largely reclaimed through the applied science of hygiene and preventive medicine, and the same is true of our southern Atlantic coast. Hookworm disease, a disabling parasitical infection of warm countries, is now well under control; and up to 1917, the International Health Board estimated that 750,000 persons were treated for this disease in the Southern States. A great industrial campaign was begun to train the masses along preventive and curative lines, and the result was a great reduction in the number of cases. The conquest of the tropics, in the sense of making these unexploited countries, with their manifold treasures and wider commercial possibilities, safe for whites, is under way. Fighting the mosquito pest in a concerted effort to eradicate malaria—the most widely

distributed of all diseases and also the most harmful as it renders vast stretches of land uninhabitable for whites—is one of the most beneficent activities of modern American medicine. For example, the study of the prevalence and geographical distribution of malarial fevers in the State of Alabama, through the circularization of practising physicians, was begun in 1912. The object was to show by the report of these physicians the presence or absence of malaria, as well as in a reasonably accurate manner the relative intensity of the infection in the several counties, by ascertaining the number of cases per one thousand population reported in each county during two years. Numerous Pasteur Institutes and similar institutions are doing good work, under American auspices, in the torrid and temperate zones. Investigations along the line of prevention of influenza, sleeping sickness, infantile paralysis, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, and other diseases are being pursued on a systematic basis. More or less successful attempts at immunization against many diseases by means of vaccines, are characteristic of the tendencies of modern medicine.

It is now, for the first time in the history of this small planet which we call our world, that we have the co-operation of Federal and State aid, in addition to local health officers, with private philanthropy in the form of foundations and societies, for the prevention or suppression of all diseased conditions of sufficient severity to constitute social diseases, racial poisons, or epidemics. A well marked tendency of modern American medicine is shown in the more or less co-ordinated measures conducted by State Board of Health laboratories and private philanthropy for the eradication of tuberculosis, cancer, and venereal diseases. At the present time a number of acute infectious diseases, such as typhoid fever, smallpox, and diphtheria, are fairly well under control.

The new social development of American medicine manifests itself most distinctly in the handling of venereal diseases. A salient progress, made in the last few years, consists in the official declaration of syphilis, gonorrhea, and chancre, as contagious, infectious, communicable, and dangerous to the public health. Physicians who examine or treat a person who has contracted one of these infections are now enjoined to instruct the patient in measures for preventing the spread of such disease, and to inform him of the necessity for treatment until cured. At the same time they are obliged to hand him a copy of the circular of information obtainable for this purpose from the State Board of Health. Druggists are forbidden to prescribe or recommend medicines to be used for the treatment of venereal diseases. A valuable measure for preventing syphilis consists in supplying the drug arsphenamine or equivalents to health officers, institutions, and physicians at State expense, under suitable restrictions, as these substances render cases of syphilis non-contagious in the shortest possible time.

The gravity of the venereal problem was for the first time clearly revealed by the reports of draft boards and camp surgeons. But the war showed America not only the prevalence and seriousness of venereal diseases: it also showed how and where to attack and conquer them. As emphasized in a pamphlet issued by the United States Treasury Department, Public Health Service, venereal disease is not to be attacked as a war epidemic, but as a civilian problem and a peace problem. The education of people proved to be a very important part of the venereal disease preventive programme in army camps, and the same principle applies in large measure also to conditions obtaining in civilian communities.

The Right Honorable Sir Horace Plunkett, late minister of agriculture for Ireland, writing on some tendencies of modern medicine from a lay point of view, emphasized the preventive trend in the medical profession and suggested that practitioners should be rewarded for keeping the people in good health, rather than for healing them in sickness. It is desirable that the public be educated to appreciate the national importance of hygiene, and with this object there is a decided tendency to collect and distribute medical information, for example on the nature and prevention of tuberculosis or cancer, without loss of time, to the greatest number of people in the greatest number of ways. Vast sums of money have been contributed and expended for medical research and for the eradication of endemic disease. The Rockefeller Institute is at present endeavoring to stamp out yellow fever throughout the habitable globe. Large commercial houses have also done their share, as shown for example by the establishment of a research laboratory by the drug firm of Burroughs and Welcome, in Khartoum, Africa. The Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research was established in 1915 at Rochester, in connection with the University of Minnesota, by the famous Mayo brothers, surgeons to St. Mary's Hospital, where about nine thousand operations are performed in the course of the year. Up to 1919 this hospital had received and cared for over 104,660 patients. In 1920 a surgical building at the cost of one and a half million dollars and having a capacity of about three hundred beds was begun. Distinguished members of the profession come from all parts of the civilized world to see the Mayos operate. Modern medicine, as a gauge of civilization, is distinctly social, and as pointed out by Braisted it is the medicine not of the sick considered merely as individuals, but of the sick *en masse*; of individuals in their relation to each other, of diseases affecting public morals, of diseases modifying the attitude of capital and labor and the duties of citizens to the State and of the State to citizens. Occupational diseases and the hygiene of occupations, including the prevention of accidents in industrial concerns, are among the leading topics of the day. Special atten-

tion in this respect has lately been given to the study of fatigue. In the past, although the causes of numerous industrial diseases and accidents were fairly well understood, employers did little or nothing for the relief of existing injurious conditions, whereas now the life and health of the worker are most carefully guarded and little is said about "contributory neglect." This more humane attitude of employers has in part been enforced by legislation, but has also been brought about by a study of scientifically improved efficiency and increased productiveness. In the furtherance of a higher civilization, medical science has played a prominent part through the application of its principles to the exercise of the arts and industries as related to the physical fitness of the community.

The last half of the decade with which this report is more particularly concerned was interrupted by the World War, which inevitably stirred and stimulated the humanitarian tendencies of a science called upon to heal the wounds inflicted by the ravages of modern warfare. The application of medical knowledge is necessarily multiplied and intensified by the exigencies of war conditions. As a result, the influence of the World War on the tendencies of modern medicine and surgery is felt in the adaptation of certain war taught lessons, driven home on the battlefield and in the crowded military hospitals, but applicable also in large measure to conditions obtaining in civil practice. Medicine itself is a warrior in the great fight against disease and disablement, as shown by the work done during the war by the Medical Corps of the United States Army, which has never been excelled. The efficacy of national organization in medicine was demonstrated by General Gorgas. Over 25,000 medical officers were enrolled in the army and given special training. Provision was made for psychologic testing and grading of troops in training. Fitness for aviation service was determined by trained experts. A special base hospital was established for each of the larger groups of diseases. Trench fever, a war disease, was first shown to be a vermin-transmitted infection, carried by the body-louse, through a Research Committee headed by Major Richard P. Strong, Medical Corps, U. S. Army, at a Stationary Hospital attached to the British Army. The same mode of transmission has been shown for typhus fever by Nicolle in 1910. An important advance in experimental and practical medicine through the war is represented by greatly improved knowledge of war neuroses, commonly known as shell-shock; investigation of the action of poisonous gases; study of the physiological and pathological effects of aviation; administration of vaccines in various diseases; the differentiation of various types of pneumonia in army camps, and many other activities too numerous to mention. Rehabilitation of the crippled and disabled represents another salient post-bellum aspect of modern American medicine. Institutes have been established during the past fifteen

years in the United States, France, and Italy for the relief, education, and recreation of the sightless and are known as Lighthouses for the Blind.

Under the stimulus of conditions incident to warfare, the medical profession has come to appreciate its obligation to civil communities and to recognize more than ever before its opportunities for greater public service. Systematic safeguarding of public health is a highly characteristic feature of modern applied medical knowledge. From a scientific viewpoint, including equipment and auxiliary apparatus of all kinds, the standard of medical co-operation in the welfare of mankind has never been raised higher than to-day. Yet the dignity of the profession was undoubtedly greater and the disciples of Aesculapius probably ranked higher spiritually in the less commercial days of the great medical and surgical pioneers who forgot all personal advantages in the quest of knowledge for the sake of knowledge itself.

A striking spontaneous tendency on the part of the medical profession in America, shown especially in the past ten years, is an improved standard of medical education. As a result there are now fewer medical schools and fewer practitioners than some years ago, and, like everything else worth having, the cost of production of qualified medical men and women has greatly increased. Rural and village communities have already begun to feel the shortage of general practitioners, for recent graduates are inclined to follow the call of large centers and to identify themselves with co-operative medical enterprise, especially in connection with industrial development. A tendency of the profession to be mentioned in this connection manifests itself in the increasing number of railway, steamship, and other corporation practitioners. The massing of people in large hotels, colleges, clubs and the like, works toward the same end, while a by-product of the growth of social and fraternal organizations is seen in the so-called lodge or panel doctors. Many physicians are now on the staffs of private or public health institutes, tuberculosis sanatoria, orthopedic institutes, colonies for epileptics, etc.; many others devote their time and efforts exclusively to laboratory research, while still others act as medical experts in the large drug houses or in chemical concerns. Boards of health require the services of medical men; insurance companies and life-extension institutes need their assistance in the protection of their risks against illness, disablement, and untimely death.

The movement toward specialization in medicine shows no decline, and there is no indication of a counter-tendency to return to general practice. However, although this age has been called the age of specialization, it is really the age of co-operation. Never before has so-called team-work been so much in evidence, doctor and dentist, surgeon and radiologist, clinician and microscopist, each supplement-

ing and confirming one another's work for the patient. This progressive specialization in the medical profession is the natural result of the evolution of medicine and is largely due to the steady accumulation of new material under the advancing tide of medical knowledge. A single individual's brain is unable to grasp in all its detail the entire domain of medicine with its constantly growing and changing range of scientific attainment, and the result has been the arrival of the specialist who restricts his work essentially to that part of the body with which his studies have made him most familiar. Of late, specialization has been supplemented by professional co-operation, to the great advantage of those in need of relief from their sufferings. The largest American cities now have special institutes of diagnosis to which the general practitioner is invited to refer patients whose true condition he is anxious to ascertain as promptly and positively as can be done only by means of the expert assistance and adequate diagnostic equipment at his disposal in the institute. Modern medicine, although it has not yet succeeded in the making of man, is prepared to re-make him through the joined forces of various specialists, each keeping faithfully at work until order has been restored in that part of the human machine in which he is specially interested and efficient.

For some time past there has been an increasing tendency to treat so-called medical or internal disease by surgical procedures, offset by a counter-tendency to attack surgical conditions by medical means. Many powerful remedies are now injected directly into the veins without risk to the patient and with increased reliability of action. Blood transfusion from one human being to another has become an event of almost daily occurrence in hospital practice. Puncture of the spine, withdrawal of cerebro-spinal fluid with or without injection of medicinal agents directly into the canal, is another instance of operative technique in the treatment of non-surgical diseases. Increased skill and dexterity in reaching diseased conditions by way of natural passages now permit the extraction of foreign bodies lodged deeply in the bronchial tubes, under the direct control of the eye. When indicated, powerful antiseptic agents are now injected deeply into the bronchial tubes for the cure of bronchopulmonary disease. On the other hand, major surgical operations are successfully performed on certain patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, besides the simple procedure of puncturing the side and allowing the diseased lung to collapse in order to secure for it the necessary rest and freedom from irritation through respiratory movements. A beneficial tendency is progressively manifesting itself among obstetricians toward the elimination of the pains of childbirth, and nothing seems to be more desirable in this respect than the administration of very small, physiological doses of pituitary extract in com-

bination with nitrous oxide anæsthesia, by means of which an easy and speedy labor with delivery of a healthy infant can be secured in a large majority of women. The safety and reliability of this method of facilitating childbirth has been tried and tested on thousands of cases in New York lying-in hospitals and elsewhere. Dr. Arthur Stein of New York, an authority on this subject, expresses himself as greatly pleased with his results in hospital and private practice.

In this connection the care of the sick must be mentioned as an important feature of modern American medicine. There are now 8,000 hospitals in the United States, and the work of caring for the sick and disabled is carried out in a constantly improving fashion, assisted by the growth of hospitals, dispensaries, maternity wards, infant asylums and innumerable sanatoria, public and private, including the care of deafmutes, the blind, mental defectives, and the insane. The State control of radium also belongs under this heading, the object being to place the benefit of this rare and costly substance at the service of the needy. It has well been said that radium is suffering from the impossible combination of doctor, physicist, and capitalist. The principal field of application of radium and other photo-therapeutic substances is in the treatment of inoperative cancerous and other malignant growths. As a rule it is necessary to place the radium deeply into the diseased tissues by surgical means in order to insure the utmost benefit by its action.

With special reference to the X-ray, a remarkable advance is to be registered in its diagnostic application, by means of combined gas-inflation and transillumination of the peritoneal cavity—an ingenious procedure which permits the recognition of diseased conditions of the abdominal organs in many cases.

Concerning a decided tendency of modern American medicine along dietetic lines, it is obvious that the World War, with its manifold privations and restrictions on a large scale, has been a veritable revelation in the science of nutrition, as regards the proper application of food values. For the first time in their lives, countless persons realized the fact that they were in the habit of overeating, not only to the depletion of their purses but actually to the detriment of their health and anticipation of life. Partly as a war-taught lesson, the dietetic treatment of diseases is developing so rapidly and successfully as to suggest its applicability to every known form of disease. An excellent foundation has been laid with the dietetic treatment of diabetes mellitus, and provided the special diet be instituted early enough in the disease, only a very small percentage of the cases fail to derive notable and permanent benefit, the improvement even persisting after the interruption of the dietetic regime.

A very pronounced tendency of modern medicine on both sides of the Atlantic is the tracing of diseased conditions in any part of

the body to a focus of infection in the tonsils or in the teeth. School-children are carefully inspected as to the condition of these organs, and proper treatment is at once instituted without expense to the parents. Suppurating tonsils, ear-abscesses, nasal catarrhs and other focal infections have been shown to be originally responsible for Bright's disease of the kidneys. Neglected and infected teeth or roots are now known to be a very common cause of stiff, painful joints and other diseases, the origin of which was formerly more or less obscure. Several recent discoveries of modern medicine point in the same direction, and as a result, there exists a perhaps exaggerated tendency to combat an entire class of diseases, including mental disturbances, by the ruthless removal of all of the patient's teeth; but a counter tendency against this radical dentistry has already begun to make itself felt.

A practical and highly up-to-date innovation has very recently been introduced by Dr. Goodhart of New York in the form of "bradykinetic analysis." It is an original and useful method of studying the deformities of motion by analysis on the moving picture screen. The pictures are so taken that the patient is exposed to the film from 160 to 300 times per second and projected on the screen at the rate of 16 per second; the result is that the abnormal movements are so reduced in speed as to permit analysis of motion. Experienced neurologists who have familiarized themselves with the interpretation of these pictures are thereby enabled to recognize the cause of the existing disturbances and in many cases to institute the proper measures for relief.

The last decade shows not only an immense advance in experimental medicine, but medical thought is seen to tend ideally toward prophylaxis. It is also characteristic of the times that much endeavor has been devoted to the elimination of pain from surgical operations. Of recent years such painlessness is often secured without rendering the patient absolutely unconscious, by means of local conduction or spinal anæsthesia. Ether and chloroform have been largely replaced by the less dangerous nitrous oxide gas. Due to the phenomenal progress of modern American surgery, nearly all organs of the body are now accessible and amenable to operative treatment when indicated. The introduction of serum and vaccine treatment, improved knowledge of the internal secretions, mental therapeutics, the scientific application of dietetic principles and the judicious employment of the new photo-therapeutic substances, have exerted a profound and stimulating influence on the evolution and tendencies of modern American medicine.

Danish Gardens

By ERIK ERSTAD-JÖRGENSEN

We Danes are prone to complain about our climate and to think it worse than that of any other country. I cheerfully admit that the wind blows a little more than necessary for comfort and that we often have sleet in the winter. Nor can it be denied that the farmer has reason to complain about the dry spring and the often rainy autumn. But take it all in all, we are really not aggrieved so far as our climate is concerned, and this can best be seen by comparing our gardens with those of the surrounding countries. Many of the trees and shrubs, especially many evergreen plants, which thrive beautifully in our gardens cannot stand the winter in Sweden or Germany. In Norway climatic conditions vary; out on the west coast the ocean stream keeps the hard frost away so that Lebanon cedars and araucaria grow as large as in England, while gardeners around Christiania have only a very limited variety of plants at their disposal.

On the Danish islands vegetation flourishes. Among our neighbors only England has still better conditions for gardening than we. It is therefore reasonable that the art of gardening has always stood comparatively high here at home, and the increasing interest in gardens, which has been characteristic of the last decades in all of northern Europe, has not been less evident here than in other places.

We have not a little left of gardens from olden times. In the days of autocracy, when Denmark was larger than it is now, many palaces were built with adjoining parks and gardens under whose leafy branches Danish children still play. "The King's Garden" in Copenhagen and in Odense are old palace parks. The parks of Frederiksberg, Søndermarken, Fredensborg, and Frederiksborg were all originally laid out in the "French garden style" with linden alleys and clipped hedges, fountains and cascades, summer-houses of lattice work, labyrinths and sandstone figures and artistically drawn box parterres. Only the large lines still recall the old style: the magnificent linden alleys and terraces, and a few scattered box-hedges still remain standing as they have through centuries. But these old trees, planted by people many generations back, which have folded out their leaves anew for so many springs, through whose crowns the storms have whistled, and under whose leaves birds have built their nests year after year, these venerable ancients among all trees, possess a spirit and an atmosphere which cannot easily be overestimated, and fortunately their value is appreciated in our day so that all will be preserved which must not necessarily give way to the just claims of the present.

At the time when these veterans were planted it was almost exclusively kings and rulers who laid out gardens. Later the larger estate



FREDENSBORG CASTLE, FAMOUS IN THE DAYS OF OLD KING CHRISTIAN IX AND QUEEN LOUISE AS THE MEETING-PLACE OF CROWNED HEADS. THE ABOVE VIEW IS FROM THE MARBLE GARDEN SO CALLED FROM ITS NUMEROUS STATUES AND MONUMENTS

owners followed suit, and round about the country gardens were planted at nearly every manor, while near the towns a few wealthy merchants and agents built country houses in order to enjoy the summer in freer surroundings. Denmark has a treasure of beauty in our old manor parks. But the present are not good times for large land-owners. Estates are parceled out, feudal and family estates are discontinued, and it is doubtful whether there will long be any individual owners with enough means so that the old manor houses may keep their gardens, or whether these, too, after a time will be parceled out and disappear. It is a pity, too, that the new which grows up must necessarily be at the expense of so much of the old and treasured so that our joy in the new must always be mingled with sadness.

But life goes on in other forms. Interest in gardening, and the



VIEW OF THE PARK AT NÆFBYHOLM

desire to own and cultivate a piece of ground, are everywhere increasing. During the last twenty or thirty years more gardens have been laid out than perhaps all the rest of the time Denmark has existed. Around all the larger towns there is a belt of villa gardens. During the summer the Copenhageners dwell all the way up to Hornbæk. Indeed, so close lies villa by villa along the Öresund that in the most recent years a powerful agitation has arisen to keep for the public the few pieces of the seashore which are not yet fenced in.

It is along the Öresund and out along the fjord banks of the provincial towns that the villa quarters have grown up, but on the flat land farther in blossom elders and rose-trees in hundreds—nay, thousands of little gardens which the working-people have planted. Garden art celebrates no great triumphs in these "colony gardens." For that there is too little of both acreage and money. Nor are architectural considerations of major importance when the colony garden's summer house is put up, but the cabbage grows as vigorously here as any other place, the apples here have just as rosy cheeks as the garden's happy children, and the fragrant bouquets from the colony garden's flowers give a touch of beauty to the little working-people's homes through the week.

Quite early in the spring one can see spades and rakes in the street-cars going out from town; the clear spring air echoes the beats of the hammer where the summer houses are being built, and in April



GARDEN AT RUNGSTED IN NORTH SJAELLAND

when the sun becomes stronger it is touching to see how people work in the colonies. Then there is no question about an eight hour working day, current prices, and the daily wrangle. Father digs the holes, the children put in the potatoes, they dig, they spread the gravel on, one wheels out the fertilizer, another cuts the fruit trees with an expert air; all are enthusiastic, all are working, for now it is spring again and the "garden" is this year to be so fine, so very fine.

The colony gardens are of the very greatest importance for the great mass of people in the cities. The manor gardens are unfortunately on a decline. They are more aristocratic than modern society well can endure. The colony gardens, on the other hand, are democratic enough, in close contact with the times; but the villa garden stands just between. The villa garden does not, like the manor garden, demand open space on all sides, so and so many acres of field and forest all the way around and a magnificent castle with many family memories in its midst. To be sure, there are large and handsomely equipped villas occasionally which, indeed, are far more comfortable to live in than the manor houses, but near a town one must be prepared to have neighbors on all sides; land is costly, wherefore one must limit oneself greatly in this respect; and, finally, there is an element of uncertainty in the town-dweller's life because no one knows where his children will live, whether any of them will live in the house he



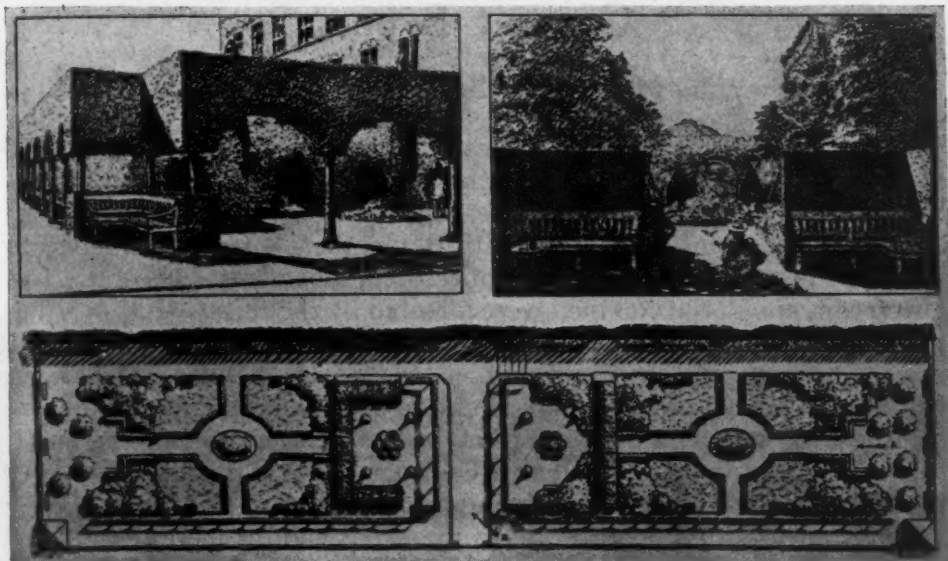
COLONY GARDEN IN A SUBURB OF COPENHAGEN

has built, and whether that which he has planted will give happiness to others after him.

The villa garden is created out of these conditions. In close relation to the house and to the shape of the land, the present villa garden is, as a rule, laid out quite regularly without any attempt at landscape gardening. Trees and shrubbery are more seldom planted, because no one cares to work with an eye to the future, but where there are old trees these are incorporated in the plan as far as possible, so as to give the new garden an old aspect.

A few years ago it was chiefly roses that gave the villa gardens their coloring, after the unlamented passage of the stiff flower beds. Thereafter dahlias and perennials forced themselves into the foreground, especially the long borders of perennials trimmed with box or lavender. The perennials still hold sway, but the dahlias are almost entirely out of date, and during the last few years it is mainly rock-garden perennials which are popular, in addition to water and marsh plants. Characteristic of the modern villa gardens are the great masses of flowering plants, where one color succeeds another from the earliest spring until autumn writes its *finis*. For the charm of the wild flowers there is often substituted a more or less artificial luxurious brilliancy of color. What a difference between the delicate bloom of the wild rose and the closely packed masses of flowers on the modern rambler! Sooner or later there must come a reaction against this, a striving back to nature and back to a serene and pleasing simplicity.

This immoderate fashion within the art of gardening is, however, not especially Danish. It is much more German and English, for it



PLAN OF THE TOWN HALL PARK IN COPENHAGEN AND TWO PERSPECTIVES SEEN FROM POINTS A AND B. DESIGNED BY LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT EDVARD GLÆSEL

is from these countries we have received the strongest impulses in recent years. The looseness in money conditions and the strange, forced tempo of war times have also contributed to this artificial trend, and we can surely expect that the near future will seek its ideal of beauty in a garden which affords rest to the eye and mind through well-balanced conditions and harmonious colors without those theatrically arranged flower festivals several times during the season whose display of brilliant colors alternately impresses and disgusts.



ONE OF THE COVERED WALKS IN THE PARK OF THE COPENHAGEN TOWN HALL

Current Events

U. S. A.

¶ With the coal and railroad strikes affecting the entire industrial life of the country during the past months, the announcement by the United States Steel Corporation that the wages of day labor would be increased 20 per cent, beginning with September 1, had a tendency to stabilize the situation. As a number of independent steel mills followed suit, about 400,000 men were affected by the raise. ¶ Opposition to the foreign valuation basis of levying duties as proposed in the Senate revision of the Tariff bill instead of the House's American valuation plan is the problem likely to postpone enactment of the measure beyond the November elections. ¶ The sessions of the Institute of Politics, held at Williams College, Massachusetts, from July 24 to August 26, proved highly enlightening and did much to clarify the European situation through lectures by leading men. The final lecture was by Philip H. Kerr, former private secretary to Lloyd George, who spoke on the need for a better understanding between nations. ¶ The American Government was well represented at the opening of Brazil's Centennial Exposition, September 6, when Secretary of State Hughes and a distinguished company arrived at Rio de Janeiro and brought the message of good will from President Harding to the chief magistrate of the South American republic. ¶ That the fiscal year 1922 will show a decrease of \$1,140,191,429.99 in collections from income and profit taxes is the preliminary announcement of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The collections in 1921 were \$3,228,137,673.75. ¶ James M. Cox, Democratic candidate in the presidential election that brought Mr. Harding into office, after a thorough investigation abroad declares that Europe would welcome Herbert Hoover on the Reparations Commission, since his work of relief and other qualifications have endeared him to the people of the countries now in distress. Mr. Cox has placed his suggestion before the President. ¶ Twenty-four entries have been made for the Pulitzer Trophy Race, October 14, at Detroit, Michigan. The race is in charge of the Detroit Aviation Society and is a feature of the Second National Aero Congress. ¶ The National Merchandise Fair, held in the Grand Central Palace, New York, in August, proved a great success and prepared the ground for similar events with an even broader scope for the furtherance of business transaction, and the facilitating of buying. ¶ The United States Government is interested in a new plan for a "World Association of States" submitted to the Institute of International Law, meeting at Grenoble, France, by Professor Alejandro Alvarez of Chile. The plan had been approved by the Twenty-seventh Commission of the Institute in executive session at Paris.

Norway

¶The strained situation created by Norway's forbidding the importation of wine and Spain's retaliatory tariff war has at last been ended, at least for the time being, by a compromise that is not very satisfactory to any party in Norway. A commercial treaty of one year's duration has been concluded, the Norwegian government accepting Spain's condition that Norway shall import 500,000 litres of heavy wines annually. The treaty met with strong opposition in the Storting, not only from the Socialists and Communists who are prohibitionists *à tout prix*, but also from the anti-prohibition Conservatives. The Conservative leaders condemned the obligatory importation of heavy wines as an unworthy measure and urged that the prohibition act be abolished altogether. After a debate, which lasted nearly a week, a compromise was effected, the Conservative party accepting the treaty as a temporary arrangement on condition that negotiations be reopened with Spain and Portugal. An attempt will be made to ascertain whether more favorable commercial treaties can not be obtained by annulling the prohibition decree in the case of wines containing less than 14 percent alcohol. This solution was proposed by the president of the Storting and was carried, August 1, by a majority of 96 against 56 votes. ¶King Haakon celebrated his fiftieth birthday on August 3. All the leading papers of the country published articles praising the king's tact, ability, and straightforwardness. Even those who in 1905 were most strongly in favor of a republic now fully recognize that the monarchy is firmly established in Norway. ¶Minister of Justice Olaf Amundsen resigned August 4 to accept the position of *fylkesmann* (prefect) of Nordland. Arnold Holmboe, member of the Storting for Tromsø, has been appointed to succeed him in the cabinet. Mr. Holmboe is a solicitor and has for many years been one of the most influential members of the Left party in northern Norway. ¶Thousands of foreign tourists have visited Norway this summer. Americans have come in bigger numbers than ever before. The weather has been rather cold in the southern part of Norway, but in the northern part the summer has been exceptionally warm and pleasant. Among the visitors may be mentioned Queen Wilhelmina of Holland and Prince Heinrich; the Duke of Roxburgh; Earl Sefton; the well known Liberal English politician, Mr. Walter Runciman, and the president of the American-Scandinavian Foundation, Mr. Hamilton Holt. ¶A safe belonging to the former Norwegian consulate in Moscow and sealed with the official seal of the consulate has been broken open and robbed of its contents valued at a million kroner. It is said that the robbery took place by order of the Soviet authorities. The Norwegian government has protested. ¶Erik Arentz has been appointed consul-general at Melbourne.

Sweden

¶ After an agitation which increased in violence as the decisive day approached, the Swedish people, on August 27, in the first plebiscite ever held in the country, voted against total prohibition. As mentioned before on this page, separate count was kept of the men and women voters. Generally it is taken as a foregone conclusion that the women of any country will be more likely than the men to favor total prohibition. In the present case the voters taken as a whole were 59.09 percent against prohibition, while the women were 57.03 percent for it. The entire vote was 913,772 against and 878,110 for; the vote of the women was 341,511 against and 458,889 for. Undoubtedly the government will now refrain from presenting any prohibition bill to the Riksdag, since a measure of such far-reaching importance will certainly not be forced through without a large majority of the original voters behind it. ¶ In addition to the agitation, some of it very fanatical, for and against prohibition, the summer in Sweden has been marked by two strikes which, from their nature, were very much felt in the daily lives of the people. A telephone strike in Stockholm and Göteborg for several days rendered all telephoning impossible in the Swedish capital which is supposed to be the city in all the world most addicted to the use of the telephone. It is claimed that the strike was declared with a very small majority of the telephone operators themselves, and the royal telegraph department which now has control over all telephones in the country, was soon able to fill the places of the striking girls. The mediation of the government resulted in settling the strike without any important gain being made by either side. ¶ Another important strike was on the private railways in the vicinity of Stockholm. The plan of the strikers was to extend the strike in wider circles, but inasmuch as most of the railways in Sweden are owned by the government, and these were not affected, while those affected were still able to keep up at least a restricted traffic, the stagnation was not felt very much. ¶ An effort has been made, under bolshevik influence, to organize in a few Stockholm regiments so-called soldiers' clubs patterned after the Russian soldiers' councils. No dues were to be paid by the men, but the expenses were met from the bolshevik treasury. In many places the officers did not interfere with the clubs, although the military law expressly forbids organizations tending to breed discontent and undermine discipline; but when the matter was given publicity in the press, and thus came to the notice of the higher authorities, the movement was nipped in the bud. ¶ Unemployment, though still existing in some localities, is steadily on the decrease, and the authorities have therefore thought it possible to withdraw State aid to the unemployed and leave the matter to the municipalities.

Denmark

¶The plan for the reorganization of Denmark's military defenses which has been on the order of the day for nearly two years was finally passed after a rather stormy night session of the Folkething, July 27, with 73 against 70 votes. Those voting for were the Liberals (the government party) and most of the Conservatives. Those voting against were the Radicals, the Industrial party, the Socialists, and one Conservative. The Conservative was Count Bent Holstein, who, like some of the other members of his party, took the position that the plan of defenses proposed by the government was totally inadequate. The other members of the group, however, refrained from voting, as did also the German deputy, Pastor Schmidt, who felt it proper in his case not to mix in this purely national question. ¶The law which was finally adopted by a compromise of the Liberals with a majority of the Conservatives will reduce the annual expenditure for military defenses from about 60,000,000 kroner to 47,000,000 kroner. At the same time the man power of the army will be reduced from 120,000 to 70,000 men and the annual enlistment from 11,500 to 7,000 men. The equipment will be modernized, and the force redistributed so that the various parts of the country will have garrisons in proportion to the number of inhabitants, while the main body of troops will be stationed in Copenhagen and the smaller towns in Sjaelland. ¶A debate which, measured by Danish standards, was quite violent, preceded the final voting and occupied several days. Several counter-proposals were brought before the house. The Socialists wanted complete disarmament except for a small police force of a few thousand men and a few armored ships for fishery inspection and similar purposes. It was estimated that an annual expenditure of 7,500,000 kroner would suffice for this. The Radicals wished a somewhat more comprehensive system. They favored the abolition of compulsory military service, the annual enlistment of 3,000 volunteers, and a military budget of not more than 22,000,000 kroner. ¶As neither of these substitute bills could get a majority in the Folkething, the two parties united in proposing that the government bill should be laid before the people in a plebiscite. Premier Neergaard opposed the plebiscite on the grounds that it would create a precedent by which the Rigsdag would in time be reduced to a body without authority and without power to pass any important law unless it were first laid before the people. He declared that if the proposal for a plebiscite were passed, the government would resign. The plebiscite was then defeated with 77 against 68 votes. ¶While most of the Conservatives by agreement supported the Liberal proposal, some of the members of the party made a passive resistance, and Count Bent Holstein resisted with a violence which caused his exclusion from the party.

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Co-operating Bodies: Sweden—Sverige-Amerika Stiftelsen, Malmstorgsgatan 5, Stockholm, Svante Arrhenius, President; E. E. Ekstrand, Secretary; Denmark—Danmarks Amerikanske Selskab, 18 Vestre Boulevard, H. P. Prior, President; N. L. Feilberg, Secretary; Norway—Norge-Amerika Fondet, L. Strandgade 1, Christiania, K. J. Hougen, Chairman.

ACTIVITIES OF FELLOWS

Miss Dikka Bothne, Fellow of the Foundation to Norway, has been studying singing in Christiania under Miss Mimi Hviid, specializing in the music of Grieg, Kjerulf, and Sinding. She made her debut, April 28, in a concert which attracted favorable attention. The critics praised her fine mezzo soprano voice, her intelligence, and the freshness of her singing. *Verdens Gang* writes that a group of songs by the American Indian composer Codman "brought a new note into our academically stiff concert hall, a breath from the prairies and the red-skin camp." Miss Bothne will continue her studies next year as an honorary Fellow of the Foundation.

Mrs. Inga Bredesen Norstog, scholar of the Foundation to Norway in 1919-20, is, like Miss Bothne, a descendant of families that have been among the pioneers in the cultural work of the Norwegian group in the Middle West. She is evidently a chip of the old block. It is rare indeed that a woman is asked to appear as a public speaker among the farmers of the Northwest, but Mrs. Norstog's speech at the Seventeenth of May celebration of the Sons of Norway in Watford City, North Dakota, not only got into the papers, but had the distinction of being praised by the veteran senator, Knute Nelson, as the best statement of the immigrant's allegiance he had read. "When one transplants an old tree," said Mrs. Norstog, "one must take with it some of the old soil about its roots, if it is not to die in the process. Human beings cannot live without memories. Any new home is strange until one has lived in it long enough to lay up a store of memories to bind one to it and make one feel a part of

it. The more respect the new American has for himself, for his individuality, for the race from which he springs, the more loath will he be to lose his racial identity. He can not bring himself to knock at America's door and say, 'Here I am—a beggar. Take me in, feed me, clothe me mentally and spiritually in your ready-made garb. Make of me a Mayflower descendant.' If he is of the right stuff, he will rather say: 'I come to join my fortunes to yours. The treasures of my race I will give to you. I wish to give as well as to receive.' Give? Ay, there's the rub! The less thinking American of British descent does not perceive that other nations have anything to give America. He prefers the rôle of Lady Bountiful graciously dispensing alms to mendicants and paupers. It is more blessed to give than to receive. That being so, no one should want the monopoly of that blessing. One should be willing to receive as well as to give. Giving to anything or for any cause makes for a sense of ownership, both subjective and objective, which is most conducive to solidarity."

SCANDINAVIAN GROUP IN MODERN LANGUAGE ASSOCIATION

At the meeting of the Modern Language Association in Philadelphia, December 28, 29, and 30, there will for the first time be among the group meetings a section devoted to papers and discussions on topic, relating to the Scandinavian languages and literatures. The chairman of this section is Professor Adolph B. Benson of Yale University, and those who wish to take part should send in titles of papers to him not later than November 1. It is expected that there will be probably three papers of about twenty minutes' length and that after the reading an hour will be devoted to discussion.

KNUT HAMSDUN

By HANNA ASTRUP LARSEN,

Editor of the American-Scandinavian Review

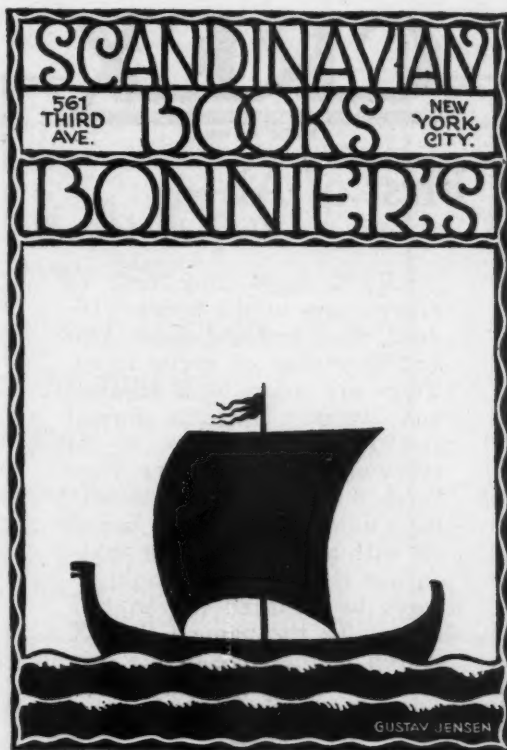
Miss Larsen has made in a study of Knut Hamsun a timely contribution to the field of biography in view of the great interest which has been taken in this country in this important author since the publication here of "Growth of the Soil." Hamsun the wanderer, the poet, and the citizen is portrayed. \$1.50 net.

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TRADE NOTES

S. K. F. BALL BEARINGS TAKE THE LEAD

As evidence that the ball bearing industry of Sweden continues to take the lead, the S. K. F. Ball Bearing Works reports that the State Railway Board has just ordered complete equipment for 170 railroad carriages, this order being placed as a result of ten years tests made by the Government railway experts. It is believed that these favorable tests will interest American, German and English railroads with the possibility of utilizing the Swedish invention, which has the advantage of economizing power through reduced friction, a saving of lubricants, increased reliability of service, as well as reduction of labor.

DENMARK'S INTEREST IN BRAZIL EXPOSITION

Danish manufacturers and dairy interests are doing everything to make the Danish exhibits at the Rio de Janeiro Exposition this fall a success, from the standpoint of showing what Denmark produces for export. Diesel motors, porcelain, cement machinery, as well as everything pertaining to butter making are among the features to draw attention to Danish industry and export trade.

SPITZBERGEN COAL

The *Gustav Vigeland* arrived recently in Christiania from Spitzbergen with the first shipload of coal ever received in the Norwegian capital from that northern coal field. A movement was inaugurated which is expected to grow to considerable proportions. The coal was for the government railroads. The Great Norwegian Spitzbergen Coal Company now has in service ten ships with a tonnage of 26,000 tons. The arrival of the *Gustav Vigeland* was considered quite an event in Christiania industrial and shipping circles and leading men of the city joined in celebrating the receipt of Spitzbergen coal.

DANISH COLONIES IN SOUTH AMERICA

A Danish colony is contemplated for Paraguay, some fifty young couples each contributing from 4,000 kroner to 5,000 kroner, besides defraying their individual traveling expenses. A considerable territory has already been secured in the South American republic and the colony is expected to be established within a few months.

SWEDISH WOOD PULP AND PAPER OUTLOOK

The Swedish wood pulp and paper market continues quite active, although the demand for sulphite products in the United States is somewhat less. Large sales of old stocks in America have taken place at reduced prices. The British paper makers, however, are steadily increasing their purchases, and it is estimated that between 8,000 and 10,000 tons of Swedish wood pulp have been sold to Great Britain during July.

DENMARK'S FOREIGN TRADE INCREASE

As compared with April, Denmark's foreign trade showed increase for May, when exports for the month were valued at 108,000,000 kroner and imports at 159,000,000 kroner. The figures for April were respectively 76,000,000 kroner and 126,000,000 kroner. Agricultural exports were exceptionally heavy.

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NORWAY TO BE SHOWN IN FILM AT RIO DE JANEIRO

A big film showing Norway's industrial and cultural progress has been prepared for the purpose of being shown at the centennial celebration in Rio de Janeiro. Recently members of the Storting and the Government were the invited guests at a private exhibition.

FINLAND READY FOR RUSSIAN BUSINESS

Considerable activity is seen in Finnish business circles with the view of getting a first hold on the Russian market as soon as conditions become more suitable for such transactions. Much as Finland is opposed to Bolshevism, she is realizing the importance of keeping a close watch on Russian developments so as not to be out-distanced by other countries.

RUSSIA'S FOREIGN TRADE IN 1921

According to figures compiled by *Svensk Handelstidning*, the goods exported via the port of Petrograd during the ice-free season of last year amounted to 1,000 tons of flax and 17,361 standards of wood. Three hundred ships carrying 893,000 tons entered Petrograd port from May 27 to December 20.

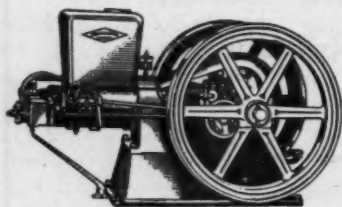
FINLAND-ESTHONIA COMMERCIAL TREATY

The commercial treaty recently concluded between Finland and Esthonia is the first so far brought about between Finland and any of the new Baltic States. Reductions in duty is one of the important features of the agreement.

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SHIPPING NOTES

RADIO NEWSPAPER FOR SCANDINAVIAN LINE

Preparations have been completed for publishing a newspaper aboard all the ships of the Scandinavian American Line through the aid of the wireless telegraph. The paper will be printed in both Danish and English. The name is *Radio Pressen* and it will be in charge of Mr. Schrayh as editor, with Fritz Laprecht as business manager. A handsome cover for the paper, which will be of about twenty pages, has been drawn by Svend Henriksen.

SWEDEN'S GROWING MERCHANT FLEET

During the month of June the Swedish merchant fleet was increased by twenty-one craft, totalling 15,000 gross tons. Nine of these were steamers and twelve were small motor-boats.

NORWEGIAN SHIP CONTRACTS BEFORE HAGUE COURT

The controversy between the Christiania shipping group and the American Government came before The Hague Court in the latter part of July. The amount in question is \$15,000,000, and Chandler P. Anderson of New York appears for the United States, while Minister Vogt of London represents Norway's interests. A decision is expected in December.

PLANS FOR BRIDGE ACROSS THE LITTLE BELT

As soon as the economic conditions permit it, construction of the bridge over the Little Belt,

separating Fuen and Jutland, will be undertaken. While some time ago the cost of the bridge was placed at 50,000,000 kroner, reduced wages in the various industries concerned is expected to make it much less than at first considered.

HISTORY OF STAVANGER SHIPPING

After gathering material for a history of Stavanger's shipping during the past 300 years, M. L. Michaelsen, the well known technical expert, has entered upon his big task, and this will include the record of every ship with Stavanger as its home port. Mr. Michaelsen spent ten years getting together his facts. This will be the first work of its kind ever published in Norway.

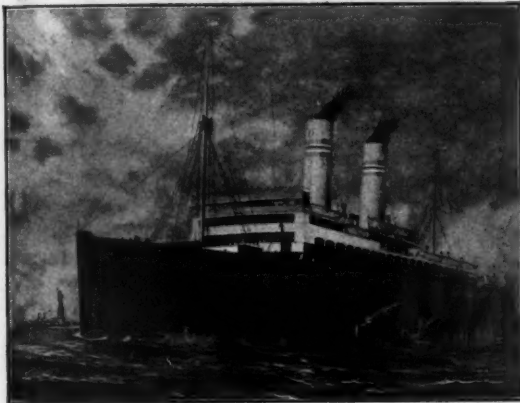
SHIP-BUILDING IN AMERICAN YARDS

American shipyards were building under contract for private owners on March 1, 136 steel vessels of 197,011 tons, compared with 134 ships of the same kind of 22,559 tons on February 1. These figures do not include Government ships or ships being built or contracted for by the United States Shipping Board.

SHIPPING MORE ACTIVE IN FINNISH PORTS

During the first quarter of 1922 there arrived in Finnish ports 185 ships, having a total registered tonnage of 121,073 tons. More than a third of these ships brought cargo from German ports. During the same period, 193 ships left Finland with cargo.

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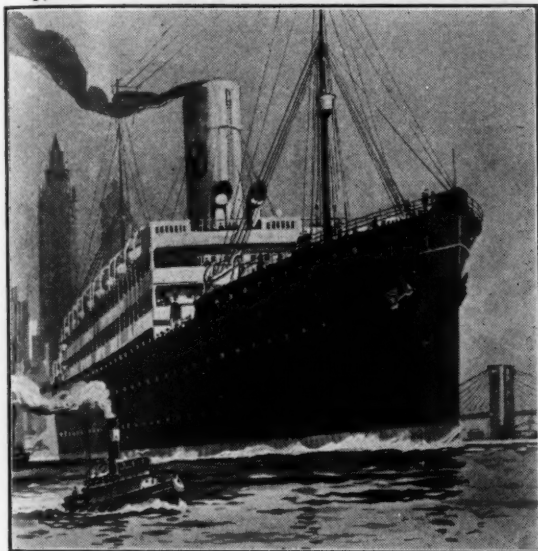
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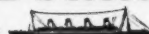
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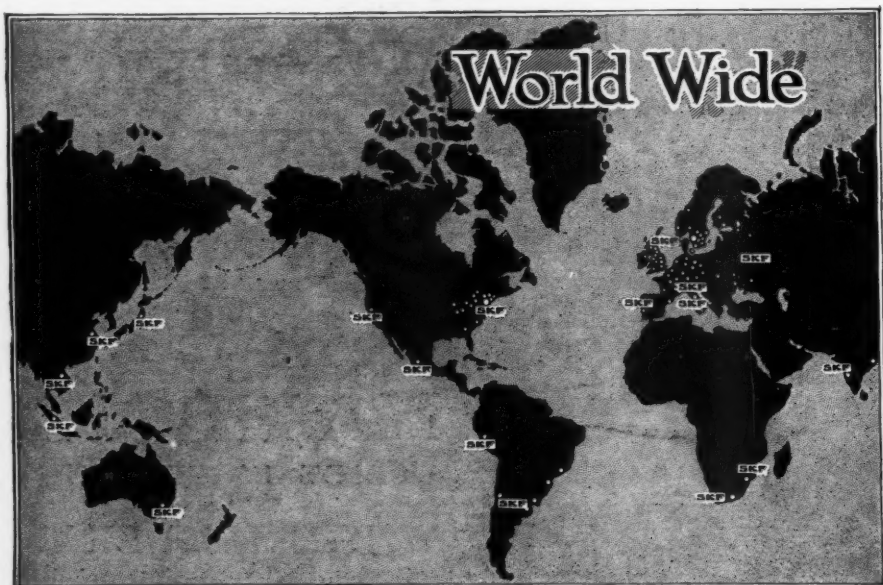


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